

**COORDINATING DRAFT**

**ANNEX C, APPENDIX 3  
WASHINGTON NUCLEAR PLANT NUMBER TWO  
and  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY-RICHLAND  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHASES**

**I. EARLY PHASE**

The early phase describes actions taken before or during a release of hazardous material from a facility. Immediate emergency measures are necessary to prevent or minimize direct exposure or inhalation of hazardous materials. During the early phase of the emergency response, the plume exposure Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) counties are responsible for making protective action decisions. The Washington State Department of Health provides support and professional health physics expertise to the counties.

**II. INTERMEDIATE PHASE**

The intermediate phase describes actions taken after the release of hazardous material has terminated. Intermediate phase responses focus on minimizing exposure to material deposited on the ground and controlling the consumption of potentially adulterated food and water. During this phase, the state takes the lead in the consensus decision-making process, with input from the affected counties and facilities.

**III. LATE PHASE**

Late phase actions include the long-term emergency response activities necessary to restore the affected area to its pre-emergency condition. The state leads this decision process through the Washington State Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF) described in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP), Emergency Support Function (ESF) 21 Recovery and Restoration.

**IV. ACTIONS AND PHASES**

- A.** Although specific actions are described for each of the three distinct emergency response phases, the operational actions and decisions for the phases overlap. The phases are based on a series of interrelated activities for responding to the immediate needs while anticipating the resource and decision requirements as the emergency progresses. Protective actions to be taken will be those recommended by the facility, the counties, the state, or jointly by the county, state, and facility. Procedures for carrying out these protective actions should be consistent with the recommended actions, taking into consideration offsite conditions at the time of the emergency.

**COORDINATING DRAFT**

- B.** A declared facility emergency requires automatic actions. Upon receiving emergency notification of an Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE), or General Emergency (GE) from the facility, the appropriate officials of each effected county within a plume exposure pathway EPZ will implement the county's emergency response procedures, activate its Emergency Operations Center (EOC), take appropriate protective actions, and consider proclaiming a state of emergency for the county. In addition, the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) will activate the state EOC and assemble the appropriate state agency officials to evaluate the situation and provide technical support, personnel, and equipment resources to each county within the ingestion and plume exposure pathway EPZs to protect the public health and safety. The state also coordinates its protective action decision-making with the state of Oregon. The state may request a variety of federal assistance (e.g., equipment, temporary housing, and support for dose assessment).
- C.** At the onset of an emergency, EMD will ensure counties within the Hanford Site ingestion exposure pathway EPZ are notified. Subsequently, the state will provide updates concerning the facility conditions. The ingestion counties will activate their EOCs at the SAE or GE classification level. Subsequently, the state will provide continual updates and escalating or de-escalating notifications. Public information to county residents will be provided by the county EOC periodically, as necessary, to prevent undue alarm. Consultation with the Joint Information Center (JIC) will ensure correct and coordinated information is provided to the public in each affected county.
- D.** Washington State EMD will oversee plume exposure pathway EPZ county capabilities, to ensure public notification for a SAE or a GE is made within 15 minutes of the initial decision by authorized offsite emergency officials. Special arrangements will be made to ensure 100 percent coverage, within 45 minutes, of the population who may not have received the initial public notification within the plume exposure EPZ. Special arrangements are also necessary for the notification and protection of special populations. The state of Washington will respond to each affected county's request for support and assistance and take other actions as indicated in this Plan for the plume exposure EPZ.
- E.** Technical personnel from the facilities and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Division of Radiation Protection, jointly performs the accident analysis and dose calculations/assessment as they relate to the need for relocation and food control measures. This activity takes place in the United States Department of Energy – Richland Operations (USDOE-RL) EOC/Unified Dose Assessment Center (UDAC), or in the WNP-2 Meteorological and Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC). Initial and updated dose projections and assessments, plume footprints, radiological data, and other technical assessments of the hazard are routinely transmitted to the affected state(s) and county EOCs. During the intermediate phase, technical Protective Action

**COORDINATING DRAFT**

Recommendations (PARs) from the MUDAC, with geopolitical boundaries recommended by the affected counties, are the basis for all Protective Action Decisions (PADs) issued through the state EOC Executive Section.

- F.** The Washington State DOH is responsible for determining the type and amount of radiation, present or projected offsite. The Executive Section at the state EOC and the executives of the affected counties are responsible for coordinating the Relocation Area and the Food Control Area (FCA) boundaries and agreeing on what protective actions must be accomplished to prevent or limit the amount of hazardous material in the food chain. A Governor's Order will be prepared to approve the FCA boundaries and to authorize law enforcement agencies to stop the transport of food grown and produced within the FCAs. When the Governor approves the boundaries, the state EOC relays the Order to the Washington State Departments of Agriculture (WSDA), DOH, Washington State Patrol (WSP), and to the affected counties for implementation. WSDA will implement the food control protective actions for licensed dairies, food producers, processors, and haulers, while the affected counties extension agents will provide for the implementation of the PADs of others (e.g., small producers, home producers/user). Actions can range from protecting cattle feed, ceasing harvesting, maintaining farm animals on stored feed and water, to embargoing food. DOH and the Department of Ecology (Ecology) are responsible for implementing control over public drinking water sources. Actions can range from the conservation of water, to stopping use of a source, to changing to a covered source. In addition, the WSP, the Military Department, and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) provide support to ensure the protective actions are implemented. After the early and intermediate phases of the accident have been terminated, the state will utilize all its resources to prevent the possible consumption of adulterated food by the public.
- G.** The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will ensure the broadest coverage when providing instructions to the public. Further, the involvement of the local public information officer and other county officials improves the acceptance of implementation instructions that are tailored to the local citizen's needs.